

THE TRIBUNE

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1842.

THE BENJ. R. DOWNS is an authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and payments for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and AMERICAN LABORER throughout the New-England States.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.—A few copies of The Weekly Tribune containing Mr. Clay's last Speech on his Resolutions in the Senate of the United States, are still on hand and/or sale at this office. Price one cent.

For Latest News from Rhode Island, Virginia, Florida, Notices of New Books, Jacksonville Bank, the Mayor's course in regard to the Council, &c. see First Page.

For Gov. Seward's Refusal to pardon Rathburn, Mr. Clay at Home, Decisions in Bankruptcy, &c. in the Circuit Court, Temperance and the Boys' War, &c. see Last Page.

We are requested to call attention of *Education*—we do so right heartily—to the article addressed to them by the Friends of Education, which will be found on our First Page. In view are regarded by those who have most earnestly studied them as practicable, and eminently calculated to promote the elevation and happiness of Man.

If the Whigs had undertaken to hold on to the Government of our City after losing a majority of the Wards, how furiously eloquent the Herald and Sun would be in condemnation! Now not the softest word of rebuke is uttered by these independent and impartial journals. They cavil and quibble and pettify about such points of form as the right of the Recorder to swear in Aldermen, &c., but have never a word to say of the right of those whom the People have elected to be sworn in, and the monstrous wrong of refusing it on technical grounds. Is this honest and manly? Why has neither of them ever published any account of the votes in that Ward, perfect or imperfect? Why has not the Evening Post done so? We expected nothing better of The New Era, but the Evening Post has character to lose. How has the Editor of that journal "fixed his mind" to the inquiry he is now upholding to his own personal profit? Can we hear!

The Mayor has refused to swear in the officers elected by the new Common Council on the ground that the Boards are illegally constituted; and that Hold-over Shaler is the present Alderman of the Sixth Ward! He has also given his official opinion that the Board of Aldermen is not organized, so he is fully in it with the conspirators to usurp the City Government, and will go his length with them. There are Whigs in this city who are disappointed in Robert H. Morris—we are not. Ever since his Glenthorne star-chamber and midnight seizure operations, we have known him capable of any prostitution of power that the interests of his party might seem to require.

We have been favored with a proof copy of his "Opinion" on the legality of the Whig organization of the Councils, but we shall not meddle with it. We despise all his legal quirks and their author, and would as soon think of arguing with a thief the unjustifiability of stealing. In the depths of his guilty soul he knows right well that the essence of this whole controversy is that the Whigs have carried the Common Council, and the Loco-Foco—the foremost among them—are trying to cheat us out of a white man in our City so ignorant or stupid that he does not know it.

Secretary Forward's Report and Bill for the Revision of the Tariff.

We have been favored with an early copy of the Tariff Report and Bill submitted to the House on Monday by Hon. WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a requisition of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Report is desultory but able, and will prove most satisfactory to the great Producing Interests of the Union. It estimates the Annual Expenses of the Government during each of the next three years for National Defence and all ordinary purposes at \$24,424,353,95, to which is to be added a part of \$1,500,000 for Indian annuities, Debts of the Cities in the District of Columbia, 3 and 5 per cent, funds due certain States, &c., and a further sum of about \$6,500,000 to defray the interest and extinguish the principal of our Public Debt. This requires an aggregate of \$98,242,953 73 in the three years, or nearly \$33,000,000 per annum; to meet which, even with the restoration of the Land Proceeds to the Treasury, (estimated at \$5,000,000 for the three years,) will require a decided increase of our Tariff Duties.

The dutiable importations for the ensuing year are estimated at \$93,817,985, estimated to yield, under the Secretary's proposed Tariff, an aggregate of \$32,603,335: of which

Expenses of Collection, &c., \$5,160,000; leaving a net Revenue of \$27,443,335 27. By this means the whole existing debt is to be paid off in three years; after which the Duties are to cease on Tea, Coffee, &c. Such is an outline of the Secretary's Plan of Finance.

Mr. Forward takes frank and decided ground in favor of Protecting American Labor, as a natural and proper incident of any system of Revenue Duties. He insists that the Home Production of those great and necessary staples, Wool, Cotton, Hemp and Leather, should especially be deemed objects of steady National solicitude. On the general subject of Protective Duties he says:

"With regard to the influence of duties upon prices in our home market, it is not necessary to say much at this time. The subject was briefly considered in my report on the finances in December last, and I will only add, in this place, that the additional cost, if any, to the consumer of imported articles or those of a like description produced at home, arising from the imposition of duties, is not the single point to be regarded in determining whether or not such duties are to be treated as a positive uncompensated burden. We are to look much farther, and ascertain their effect in extending the home market of our agricultural products, and their influence upon the value of land and of labor of all descriptions. In such a survey it will be found that the benefit thus accruing will be enhanced out of all proportion to the increase, if any, in the cost of durable articles, while the yearly produce of the country, or, which is the same thing, the yearly earnings of the people, are thus materially enlarged: all this being but the natural consequence of the great truth, that labor and industry are the true source of national wealth and prosperity; and of another truth, plainly resulting from the first, that the earnings of labor and industry are much in proportion to the degree of encouragement they receive, and to the variety of employment which may be offered to their pursuits."

Mr. Forward thinks that a uniform system of Home Valuation will be found impracticable, and recommends some departures from it. He suggests that the Government should retain the privilege of taking imported goods by paying costs and charges, and ten per cent advance. The principle of Cash Duties he firmly adheres to, adding ample and cogent reasons thereto. He does not regard with favor the project of a general Warehousing system. The expediency of allowing Drawback on American Manufactures from for-

sign materials is suggested to the consideration of Congress, with an assurance that it is not impracticable.

The following are the Rates of Duty proposed by the Secretary on articles of the greatest importance, viz:

Articles.	Description.	Rate of Duty.
Wool, costing over 8 cents per lb.	30 per cent & 5 1/2 per cent	35 per cent
Woolen Goods—Silks and Satinets.	40 per cent	40 per cent
Merino Wool.	30 per cent	30 per cent
Woolen silk goods.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Hosiery, worsted and woolen yarn.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Blankets, costing over 25 cents each.	15 per cent	15 per cent
Plaids and hunting cloths.	14 1/2 per cent	14 1/2 per cent
Wooden manufactures, not specified.	30 per cent	30 per cent
Carpets—Brussels, Wilton, and Irishine Manufactured.	30 per cent	30 per cent
Venetian blinds.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Cotton—Picks, 36 per cent.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Plain muslin, over 25 cts.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Twist, plain, not yet unbleached.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Bleached and colored, over 25 cts.	15 per cent	15 per cent
Unbleached over 60, colored over 25.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Hosiery, made from China, and all other Manufactures of cotton.	30 per cent	30 per cent
Cotton, made from India, China, &c., piece goods.	37 per cent	37 per cent
Sewing silk, twist.	44 per cent	44 per cent
Lace, lace veils, shawls, &c.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Woolen stockings.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Plain silk, satin, velvet, ribbons, &c., from the Cape of Good Hope.	\$3 per pound	\$3 per pound
Manufactured silk.	15 per cent	15 per cent
Clothes, lace, shawls, &c., not mentioned.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Linens, &c., not yet unbleached.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Twist, plain, not yet unbleached.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Bleached and colored, over 25 cts.	15 per cent	15 per cent
Unbleached over 60, colored over 25.	25 per cent	25 per cent
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